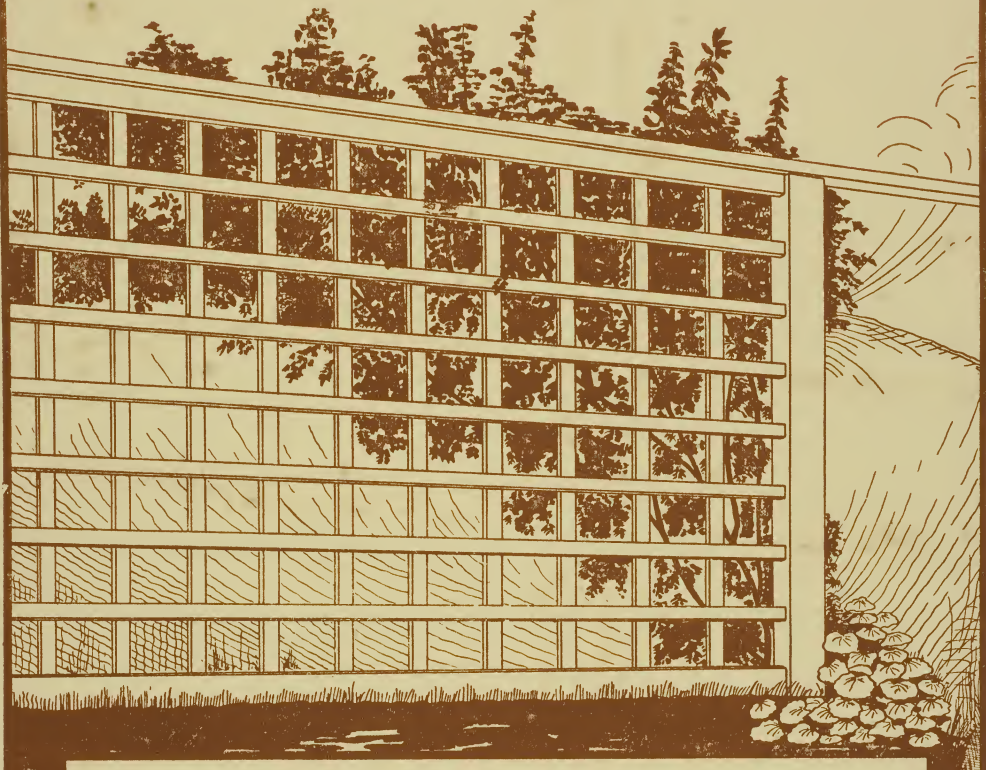
California Garden



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OCTOBER, 1920 TEN CENTS

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 12 POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, OCTOBER, 1920 No. 4

Botanical Nomenclature

Scientific names of plants, insects, drugs or whatever it may be present a fearsome aspect to the average layman, and ordinarily he takes one horrified look at the apparently hopelessly unpronounceable name, gives it up and attempts to substitute a common name in a language he speaks.

The name which he substitutes is often quite as hard to manage as the technical one, and not nearly so descriptive, nor so accurate. The longest and most impossible looking name has only to be pronounced one syllable at a time, so that part of it is quite possible to even the layest of the laymen to accomplish.

As to the really serious reasons for using scientific names, they are legion. They bridge the chasm which separates one nationality from another in that the technical terms as applied to subjects treated of in the various sciences form a common language, which is understood by scientists and others all over the world. Then, as has been indicated, the technical designation is the most accurately descriptive, as witness examples from our more familiar plants. One of the best known of all climbers is the "Potato Vine" **Solanum jasminoides.** .The suffix "oides," wherever found, means resembling. When the resemblance of this plant to jasmine is recalled the meaning is clear.

Several other terminations indicate resemblance to another plant, object or color.

The ending ifolius, ifolium or ifolia (as, by the way, the Latin agreement of genders is retained) is illustrated in Eucalyptus ficifolia, for example, the leaves of which are like those of fig (Ficus). Similarly the termination iflorus would refer to some particular resemblance or characteristic which the flower possesses. Hypericum grandiflorum an example.

The termination "-ensis", may always be interpreted as "from". Obviously, then, **Vitis capensis** had its origin in some cape, and when no other designation is used the reference is to the Cape of Good Hope. Oftentimes the origin is even more apparent, as for instance "arabicus", using another ending of similar meaning.

Other descriptive endings are, "-carpus", referring to the fruits; "-phyllus", to the leaves; "-cladus", to the boughs.

Colors are very apparent, in specific names, for of course "albidus", alba, and variations would mean white; "rosea", rose; "purpureus", purple; "argenteus", silvery, etc.

Some names bring back unpleasant memories of our school day struggles with Latin—towit., brilliantissimus, which can have but one meaning. The termination "-era" signifies "bearing", as "crucifera", cross bearing; "lactifera", milk-bearing, etc. The meanings of many specific names are self evident, as for instance, "americanus", "amphibius", "fragrans", "tricolor", etc., etc.

Upon occasion, however, one finds specific names where the meaning is a bit obscure or even misleading, for example, "asininus" is not intended to mean that the plant partakes of the qualities of a Rocky Mountain canary, but rather that it is sought after by donkeys. In this class is "anguilfugus", which, being interpreted, means anti-snake bite (bears no relation to prohibition). These names, however, are isolated, not typical cases.

Some rather add qualities are attributed to plants by their specific names; such as "ardens", fiery, "ambrociacus", food for the gods; "voluptas", pleasure, delight; "adiposus", fat and greasy—probably doomed to an untimely end via the route of fatty degeneration of the heart (plants do have hearts, you know); "strictus", upright—probably a pillar of the church and all that; "polygamus"—shades of Brigham Young! Pseudo of course means false, religiosus means venerated, and so on.

Personal names in slightly altered form are common in the realm of specific names, and take various endings according the Latin gender of the generic name, sex of the individual after whom the plant is named, whether or not the species was identified by that individual or whether the use of this name is merely commemorative. So we have such names as Baileyana, Greggii, Veitchianum, Wayae.

Take it all in all, the study of specific names will not only prove a most interesting pursuit

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

to the amateur, but will open up a new vista in horticulture, agriculture, floriculture, or in whatever "culture" he may care to delve.

NATION USES TIMBER FOUR TIMES AS FAST AS IT IS BEING GROWN

Eastern States Fall Far Short of Meeting Their Own Needs—Two-Thirds of Country's Timber Is West of Great Plains

The high cost of lumber and newsprint is due in no small measure to the using up of the forests east of the Great Plains, declared E. T. Meredith, Secretary of Agriculture, in forwarding to the Senate a report by the Forest Service on timber depletion, called for by a resolution of Senator Capper.

"Scarcity of timber in the Eastern States is by no means the only cause of high prices," said Secretary Meredith. "Forest products have shared in the wave of inflated values. An auction lumber market would have resulted in any event from the sudden release of pent-up demands for housing and industrial material at a time when lumber stocks were short and the sawmills unable to respond rapidly with increased production. But the facts remain that three-fifths of the original timber of the United States is gone; that we are using timber four times as fast as we are growing it; and that nearly two-thirds of the timber left is west of the Great Plains, where its availability to the average user is greatly lessened."

No Great Lumber Monopoly

The Secretary advised the Senate that there had been no marked change in the concentration of timber ownership during the last 10 years. About 250 large owners control half of the private timber in the United States. The speculative holding of timber has been checked to some extent, some of the principal properties have been decreased, and the present tendency is toward manufacturing operations. He reported that no information had been obtained to justify a conclusion that a lumber monopoly of any great scale exists.

At the same time the lumber industry is, in part, being more closely organized in large operating and marketing groups. Although there is still a very large number of individual timber owners and sawmills, the larger interests are securing a more dominant place in lumber manufacture in the West. As timber depletion goes on these large owners will more closely control the remaining supplies, particularly the old growth of high quality. This situation points toward a natural monopoly of our high grade softwood timber.

Secretary Meredith endorses the position taken by the Forest Service that the fundamental need arising from this situation is to grow trees. He strongly urges a national policy of reforestation. The most effective attack both upon excessive prices and possible monopolies of lumber or newsprint is the production of timber as a steady crop on nonagricultural lands in all parts of the country. The immediate steps which the Secretary recommends to Congress are an enlargement of the National Forests on a wide scale and legislation which will enable the Forest Service to co-operate effectively with the States in stopping forest fires and growing timber on State and private land. At the same time a comprehensive survey of the forest resources of the United States should be made, concerning such matters as the quantities of timber available for each form of use, the classification of land as between the production of timber and farm crops, and the timber growing resources and timber needs of each region.

Softwood Lumber Now High

The Forest Service reports that building grades of softwood lumber retailed in the Middle West for $15 to $20 per thousand feet prior to 1900, when the material was cut in the Lake States, and for $25 to $35 per thousand feet somewhat later when Southern pine supplied this market. Now, with Western lumber taking over the territory, the price level has advanced to $80 or $85. Practically every softwood market in the United States reflects these distinct and advancing price levels as the result of local timber depletion. Lack of competition contributes to the increase. Instances are cited where the consumer of certain lumber grades in the Ohio Valley has paid as much as $50 per thousand board feet more than the consumer of the same grades on the West coast over and above all transportation charges.

"Other existing evidences of timber depletion," said Secretary Meredith, "are scarcity and excessive cost of timber products of high quality, particularly of hardwoods, which already is critical for many American industries, the shrinking production of turpentine and rosin in the Southern pineries, and the necessity of importing two-thirds of the newsprint which the United States requires.

"Timber depletion has not resulted from the use of our forests, but from their devastation. There are 463,000,000 acres of forest land of all classes in the United States, including burned culled, and cut over. Of this amount 81,000,000 acres is an unproductive waste. Upon enormous additional areas the growth is so small in amount or of such inferior character that its economic value is negligible. These forest lands will

produce the timber required by the country if they are kept at work full time growing trees. But unless timber growth takes the place of devastation from forest fires and destructive methods of cutting, our consumption of lumber must drop to the level of European countries, where wood is an imported luxury."

Eastern States Fail to Meet Needs

The Forest Service estimates that 2,215,000,000 feet of timber is left in the United States. Nevertheless, the bulk of its population and industries are handicapped by the exhaustion of the forest regions which formerly supplied them. New England has one-eighth of her original timber. New York manufactures about one-tenth of the lumber required by her own population. The present lumber cut of Pennsylvania is less than the amount consumed in the Pittsburgh district alone. The states on the Great Lakes, which for 30 years supplied most of the eastern and central regions with softwood lumber, now cut less than one-eighth of their former production, and are themselves importing softwoods from the Pacific Coast. The cut of Southern pine, the standard lumber of the East for the last 15 years, is now falling off. Within a decade it will not exceed the requirements of the South itself.

The Secretary of Agriculture pointed out that the freight bill on the average thousand feet of lumber used in the United States was rising steadily. The falling lumber cut in the East and its concentration in a few regions increases the effect of car shortage, labor troubles, and bad weather upon lumber stocks and prices. It marks the disappearance of effective competition between groups of sawmills in different manufacturing regions, which has been the great leveler of the lumber market.

TREES

I think that I shall never see
A poem as lovely as a tree—

A tree whose hungry mouth is prest
Against the earth's sweet flowing breast;

A tree that looks at God all day
And lifts her leafy arms to pray;

A tree that may in summer wear
A nest of robins in her hair;

Upon whose bosom snow has lain;
Who intimately lives with rain.

Poems are made by fools like me,
But only God can make a tree.

—JOYCE KILMER.

A NOVEL MONUMENT

Rich men who wish to perpetuate their memories in the minds of the world, use various and sundry means to accomplish this end. One chose to establish libraries which are to serve as monuments to his greatness—and to be sure that they are erected he endows them himself and they are called by his name. Whatever may have been the original motive, many small communities are very glad he chose this vehicle with which to ride to fame. Another man endows universities and on "foundations" seeks to build for himself lasting monuments.

A certain H. L. Doherty, who owns and controls assorted public utilities here and there, has chosen a means whereby he may literally keep his memory green. The various companies which form the "Doherty organization" have organized what is termed the "Doherty fraternity" with a membership of nearly 6000 employees in 20 states where the Doherty companies operate. These branches each observe Mr. Doherty's birthdays, and, commencing with his fiftieth anniversary, have begun to make the planting of a tree a feature of each of these "birthday parties." So in many cities of these 20 states, in May of each year, trees are planted, and the event is attended by speeches and other ceremonies. The trees are usually marked with tablets indicating in whose honor they have been planted.

A METAMORPHOSIS

One Willis Polk, artist and architect by profession, has created, out of an unlovely lot chiefly adorned with passe deceased cats, retired tin cans, etc., an atelier in a garden setting. The erstwhile dumping ground has given place to a thing of beauty conceived and executed under the direction of said Willis Polk and John McLaren, Superintendent of Golden Gate Park, one of the leading landscape architects of America. In a portion of San Francisco which is landscaped principally with billboards, this child of the brains of these two men stands as an oasis in a desert of ugliness. The atelier itself is furnished and ornamented to suit the particular tastes of this man who likes to work in an atmosphere of beauty, and believes that thereby he can accomplish his best work—so after all the idea is practical.

——BUY W. S. S.——

A man can lose, even in Liberty Bonds, but not if he hangs on to them.

Every time you stick a War Savings Stamp on your card you are mailing money to yourself. When they mature you will know what "Getting money from home" feels like.

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Eradication of Poison Ivy

The best way to avoid ivy and sumac poisoning, the most practical means of eradicating these noxious plants, and the most approved method of treating cases of such poisoning have been the subjects of an investigation conducted jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Public Health Service of the United States Treasury Department. Despite general belief there is good reason for believing that absolute immunity from ivy and sumac poisoning does not exist, investigators state. They also found that many common methods of treatment are not to be commended.

Poison ivy is sometimes called poison oak. Poison sumac is also known in various localities as poison dogwood, poison elder, poison ash, thunderwood, and poisonwood. These poisonous plants are widely distributed. While no accurate estimates can be made as to the economic losses resulting from poisoning, the total is very great, and there is urgent need for widespread campaigns to eradicate these noxious plants.

If one must handle these poisonous plants, gloves, preferably of rubber, should be worn. After the gloves have been removed they should be thoroughly washed with soap and water and rinsed several times. Inasmuch as the clothing which comes in contact with the leaves may be a source of infection for a considerable period, care should be taken in changing the garments, and also the shoes. Many cases of poisoning have resulted merely from contact with exposed clothing.

Thorough Washing Helps

One of the surest and best methods of minimizing or preventing infection after the hands, face, or other parts of the body have been exposed, is to wash and rinse them repeatedly with an abundance of good kitchen soap and hot water. The poison, after being deposited on the skin, requires some time to penetrate, and if this penetration can be prevented by thorough washing, eruption and irritation will not result. While exposed parts should be cleansed in this manner as soon after exposure as possible, it is worth while to make the attempt even 12 or 20 hours afterwards in the hope that at least a portion of the poison may be removed. A heavy lather should be produced and the washing should be continued several minutes. Severe scrubbing with a brush is not advisable, but several swabs or small compresses of gauze may be used, discarding each in turn, so that the poison may not be disturbed by the cloth.

Bathing with alcohol diluted with an equal amount of water is also an effective preventive. Where exposure has been more general, a bath for the entire body, followed by a change of clothing, is a good preventive measure. The hair should not be neglected Bathing, if not accompanied by sufficient changing of water or rinsing, may result in spreading the rash to skin that had not been infected. In cases that are at all serious a physician should be consulted.

Sugar of Lead Not Recommended

The investigators call attention to the fact that scores of remedies and prescriptions are more or less in popular favor, but in spite of the claims they assert that no specific treatment for poisoning from ivy and sumac is yet available. Ointments should not be used in the acute stage of the disease. In the later stages, however, soothing and astringent ointments may be of value in allaying irritation and hastening cure. The extent to which it is desirable to use solutions of permanganate of potash, hyposulphite of soda, sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salts), and other remedies is also discussed. Sugar of lead, formerly much used, often proves disappointing if applied after inflammation has developed, and the user runs the risk of lead poisoning if this substance is applied extensively .

The names "poison oak" and "poison ivy" are used interchangeably in many localities. The plant generally known as poison oak throughout the Pacific coast occurs as a bush, sometimes 4 or 5 feet high, and has leaflets resembling the leaves of the western oak, but it is also found as a vine, and is sometimes called poison ivy.

In the East from New Jersey, Delaware, and Virginia southward the name "poison oak" is often used to distinguish from the poison ivy vine, a form occurring as a bush with lobed leaflets, a little resembling the leaves of scrub oak. Westward from Minnesota, Nebraska, and Arkansas to Washington, Montana, Colorado, and New Mexico this name is applied to a low bush or trailing shrub which does not climb. The leaves of all forms have stout, rather long stems bearing three leaflets, two of which are opposite and short stalked, while the third has a long stalk. The leaflets are from 1 to 4 inches long, dark green on the upper surface, lighter (sometimes with a velvety covering of fine hairs) underneath, with smooth or

Continued on page 8

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The October Garden

(By Walter Birch)

Autumn temperatures are fast approaching with added moisture in the air, making conditions more suitable for planting various things in the vegetable garden, that require greater care in starting earlier in the season.

For instance, October is a capital month to set out your strawberry bed, insuring an early production of berries in the spring. If you can procure good clear stock, the Brandywine is a strawberry of proven merit in and around San Diego. It is a large size, of good color and flavor, and semi-everbearing. The Carolina is a splendid new berry in Southern California, large, fine flavor, tremendous producer and almost everbearing. Strawberries require rich land and plenty of moisture for best results, so see that your strawberry patch is well manured. Set plants 8 to 10 inches apart in row and rows about 2 foot apart.

Rhubarb roots are also on the list for October planting and should be planted in rich soil and given a liberal supply of moisture. Wagner's Giant is the best winter variety and strawberry for summer. Plant roots about 4 feet apart.

The Chayote is also ready for planting at this season, being a species of squash of delicious flavor. The vine on which it grows is one of the most rampant growers we have, and makes a fine covering for an outbuilding or fence. The first year it usually produces 50 to 100 chayotes and the second year several hundred. They are easily grown and are a valuable addition to the vegetable garden.

One of the few honest to goodness winter bearers we have here is the Broad Windsor bean; not so well known here as it is in England and Canada, where it is a great favorite. It is a large shell bean protected by very thick pods grown on sturdy upright stalks, and does very well here during the winter and spring months. In addition to the foregoing you can continue to plant all the hardy vegetables, many of which do better and need less care during the winter and early spring than at any other time of year. October is one of the best bulb planting months in the year, and such Holland bulbs as are allowed to be imported will arrive shortly. Most of the bulbs that can be produced in California are now available and in season.

State Flowers-Arizona

(By G. R. Gorton)

The state flower of Arizona, **Carnegiea gigantea,** is better known as **Cereus giganteus,** the older name. No one who has ever seen the "forests" of this cactus as it is found in Arizona, and in one or two portions of California, could ever forget it. There is an especial appropriateness in its use as the official flower of Arizona, or any other "desert" state for that matter, in that it is symbolical of the state's struggle with and final triumph over the desert.

It is one of the contradictory characteristics of the desert that a flower so beautiful and withal so delicate should be or could be produced with an apparently total absence of favorable conditions, and that it should chose as its host plant so grotesque a form of plant life as this one, which is referred to by one writer as resembling an "upstanding Brobdingnagian cucumber," although it frequently assumes a candelabra form.

One is impressed with the self sufficiency of this very striking species—it presents every appearance of being abundantly able to find for and protect itself. Its condensed fleshy columnar stem, a veritable reservoir of moisture, and its vicious spines, more than equip it against its two most formidable classes of enemies, drought and animals.

Then, too, it has really useful qualities. Everyone who has spent any time on the desert knows how to induce this plant to give up some of its stored water in an emergency, and as far back as 1540 the edibility of its fruit was recognized. The fruit of this species is not armed with spines, which makes it more accessible to human beings at least than the fruits of many other species of Cactacae.

The Papago Indians are said to eat not only the fruits but the seeds.

This many-purpose species is utilized, with characteristic ingenuity, by the natives of Baja California and portions of South America, to whom it is known as "sahuara," as building material—for structural purposes, etc.

The flowers, referred to above, are white, of delightful fragrance, and by the way, open in the daytime.

——BUY W. S. S.——

Money talks! Don't let it say Goodbye! Buy W. S. S.

THE EL MONTE OAKS

The accompanying illustration shows a portion of the El Monte Oaks, forming a grove of some of the largest oaks in San Diego County. It is this beauty spot which the Floral Association is seeking to have set aside as a pleasure grounds and "breathing place". The tract consists of forty-five acres which nearly half is covered with oaks like those shown in the cut. The remaining area is composed of hillsides and smaller trees, picturesque rocks and observation points. Drinking water is easily available. The grove is very accessible, being within twenty-five miles of easy driving from San Diego.

A committee from the Association is working on a plan to conserve this grove, of which further announcement will be made later.

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THE SEPTEMBER MEETING

The regular September meeting of the San Diego Floral Association was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Doyle, 1625 Plumosa Way, and was very well attended. The subject of the evening, "Dahlias", was ably introduced by Mr. A. D. Robinson, who presented many interesting phases of their culture under Southern California conditions.

The Dahlia, Mr. Robinson told his audience, is in a sense a very old genus of plants, its introduction from Spain to Mexico dating back to 1789, at which time it was brought by Baron Humboldt, altho it was, for some unknown reason, named after one Dr. Dahl. The parents of the Dahlia, he stated, were Dahlia variabilis and Dahlia coccinea, and while the original was a single red, the cultivated form for many years was the round quilled pompon type, possessing about as much individuality as a croquet ball.

The Dahlia was probably saved from being abandoned as a garden ornamental by the development of the looser forms which are now grown to the practical exclusion of the older, more compact form.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Robinson brought out a number of important factors in Dahlia culture which are oftentimes neglected, to the serious detriment of the quality of bloom produced. He discouraged the use of collections of large numbers of varieties in small gardens, pointing out that a much more striking effect was to be gained from mass effects of one or two colors or shading effects if more colors are used. He cautioned growers against sacrificing strength of stem to size or even form, but rather emphasizing the desirability of using varieties which would "hold up their heads', describing the Peacock method of coaxing the plant to stand without staking. The method consists of a process of cutting back several times after three sets of leaves have formed—cutting just below the second set of flowers. By a repetition of this process a thickening of the butt is secured, a bush form attained, at the same time suffering no ultimate loss in size or number of flowers.

The Dahlia, he stated further, is tolerant of almost any soil but must be adequately fed and watered to bring about best results. Applications of strawy stable manure applied as a mulch, is recommended. No cultivation is advised after the plants have started to make bud. This system will promote the development of the surface feeding roots, which are typical of its habit of growth.

Planting later and so as to bring about a succession of bloom were also advocated. To accomplish the first, holding the tubers as long as possible or using seedlings is indicated. However, Dahlias practically never come true to seed, nor do they revert to type, with the single exception of Dahlia imperialis (tree dahlia)) concerning which Mr. Robinson expressed regret that it is not more grown nowadays.

In closing, Mr. Robinson urged the formation of specialty units within the Floral Association composed of, for example, rose enthusiasts, Dahlia lovers, etc. who would give special attention to encouraging the planting of their particular flower. It is expected that the suggestion will be adopted, and these units formed from time to time.

Following Mr. Robinson's talk a general discussion on Dahlias was participated in by those present, after which Miss Sessions made a number of very practical suggestions as to planting of annuals, etc., for winter flowering.

G. R. G.

WHAT THRIFT IS

I am peace of mind.

I am stored-up contentment.

I am freedom from worry and fear.

I am common sense applied to living.

I am discipline in youth and rest in old age.

I contribute to health, efficiency, and confidence. I am the enemy of the "rainy-day" dread, the foe of want.

I put people in a position to take advantage of their opportunities.

I am better than a health resort, and more soothing than a needed vacation.

I mean better opportunities for your children and a position of respect in your community.

I am a builder of civilization ,and I sustain and preserve the best interests of a nation.

I increase the confidence of young men and enable them to mount on the ladder of success.—Wroe's Writings.

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LATHYRUS SPLENDENS

and an unusual variety of

Mixed Wild Flower Seeds

from mountains near Cottonwood Schoot District

M. E. HAPTONSTALL

Barrett P. O. San Diego Co., Calif.

Eradication of Poison Ivy

Continued from page 4

somewhat indented margins.

In the Eastern States and westward as far as Wyoming to Texas the Virginia creeper is found generally in the same location as poison ivy vine, which it resembles somewhat in its habits and the shape of its leaflets; but it can be readily distinguished from poison ivy in that its leaves are divided into three to five leaflets to the stalk. Moreover, though it is sometimes supported by aerial rootlets, like poison ivy, it also has numerous tendrils like those of the grape vine, and its inedible fruits are blue, with red stems, and contain two or three seeds.

How to Recognize Poison Sumac

Poison sumac grows in moist ground, usually in swamps or along low, miry banks of streams and ponds. It occurs from New England to Florida, and westward to Minnesota, Arkansas, and Louisiana. The poison sumac leaves are readily distinguished from the harmless sumac and species of ash, elder, and other shrubs and trees, having a somewhat similar foliage, and the character, appearance and color of the fruits furnish other simple means of identification. Furthermore, the poison sumac occurs on moist or swampy land, and in drier locations is found only along the borders of swamps or bogs. The number of leaflets into which the leaves of the harmless sumacs are divided range from 9 to 21 and 31, while the poison sumac leaves divide into 7 to 13 leaflets.

While many persons are of the opinion that contact with these plants is not necessary to produce poisoning, it is probable that many cases supposed to have originated in this way have actually been due to direct or indirect contact. There are cases on record showing that the smoke from burning plants will give rise to irritation, and in some cases severe poisoning has resulted from this form of exposure. Regarding the popular belief that some persons are wholly immune, the investigators state that there is good reason to believe that absolute immunity does not exist, although it is recognized that some persons are much less susceptible than others.

How to Eradicate Poisonous Plants

Eradication of these plants should be widely undertaken and followed up systematically. Every landowner should feel a measure of responsibility in this matter. The simplest method is by grubbing, in which care should be taken to cover the hands properly, and also to prevent infection by means of the clothing.

The plants in fields may be destroyed by plowing them up and putting in cultivated crops. Often repeated mowing is also effective. The use of kerosene is recommended where injury to other plants or trees is not to be feared. It may be applied with a sprinkler or a spraying pump, and in many cases one application is sufficient. Arsenate of soda has been used very successfully to kill poison ivy on trees 6 to 10 inches in diameter without injury to the trees, as well as on stone walls, buildings, and along fences.

ACORN CUPS

Beneath our old oak tree I found
Some acorn cups, as smooth and round
As really-truly cups for tea.
I'm very surely that they must be
The dishes that the fairies use
When they have tea, and drink the dews
That gather on the rose-leaf tips,
And at the honeysuckles' lips.
I think, some night when I am grown,
I'll go and watch there all alone,
And see the fairies eat and sup,
Each with his tiny acorn-cup.

—MARGARET ASHMUN.

WRONG DATE ANNOUNCED

The date of the **Fall Flower Show** to be held in the Christobal building in Balboa Park was erroneously announced in the September Garden as October 10, 11 and 12.

The dates should have been given as October 9 and 10, and we hasten to correct our error, together with offering our very humble apologies to the Show Committee. If people will leave their last year's calendars about—

The important thing, however, is, whatever the date, that we have a large number of entrants, and an especially fine showing, which it begins to look as if we were going to have.

——BUY W. S. S.——

The Bermuda Rake

Is proving its merit and if you haven't seen it work please call us up and we will show it to you. :-: :-: :-:

Now about ants. In a few weeks their activities will be practically over for the season. Why not let us put in a system that will get wonderful results in a short time. :-: : : :-: :-:

ROBERTS COMPANY

Office: 3232 Third St. Hil. 2393 San Diego, Calif.

HISTORICAL TREES

The American Forestry Association, says the San Diego Union, is compiling a "Hall of Fame" for trees of historical interest. Principal among the trees nominated for this honor is a certain hackberry planted on April 27, 1865, which date, just about two weeks after Lincoln was shot, Gov. Stone of Ohio declared as a day of mourning. On that day one John Finn, who, by the way, is still living, dug and transplanted a seedling hackberry and planted it in front of his home in Decorah, Iowa, in memory of the dead president. Today the tree is a magnificent specimen 110 feet in height, and nearly 12 feet in circumference.

Another tree for which eligibility to the Hall of Fame is claimed is the first Algaroba tree (Ceratonia siliqua) planted in the Hawaiian Islands. This tree grew from seed planted at Honolulu by Father Bachelot, who carried it thither from California. Today thousands of trees of this species are now growing in the islands.

A third candidate is the so-called Gen. Johnston Oak on the battlefield of Shiloh. History records that it was under this tree that Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston was killed at the head of his troops. The tree is now 300 years old and is a "ward" of the United States government. Near Santee, S. C., is growing a tree which enjoys—if trees can—the unique distinction of having been interceded for by no less a person than George Washington. It seems that the tree was about to be cut down when Washington urged that it be spared. Apparently the cherry tree episode had taught its lesson.

Two California trees have been suggested, and third might properly be added. One is what L. A. Barrett of U. S. Forest Service is confident is the largest canyon liveoak in California. This tree is in Bouquet canyon in the Santa Barbara forest. Another oak which might be eligibile if someone cared to nominate it is the the Hooker Oak near Chico, Calif. This is said to be the largest oak in the world. Still another famous California tree is the Mission palm in Old San Diego. This palm, planted in 1769, is the last of a quartet of date palms planted by the Mission fathers on this spot. Two were sent to the World's Fair at Chicago in 1892 and the other was blown down in 1913.

Oaks seem to be in the majority in these claimants to fame. Another is the Blunston Oak in Darby, near Philadelphia, Pa. In 1777, it is said, Gen. Washington stood beneath its branches to watch his army march from Philadelphia to Chadd's Ford. The tree is now over 240 years old.

A sassafras tree at Harrisburg, Pa., 208 years old, completes the list of "candidates."

FLIES AND MIGNONETTE

A London paper is authority for the statement that flies have a decided aversion to mignonette, to such an extent that if a window box or pot or two planted with mignonette be planted in the room, the room will be practically "fly free." It is suggested that this method be used, employing the window box as a repellent rather than using sticky fly paper, which attracts flies into the room, although it eventually kills them. We can see advantages in this method over the ordinary one in that mignonette is not so affectionate as fly paper in case of accidental contact.

A REVIEW OF A NEW BOOK

A recent acquisition to the ranks of publications on the wild flora is "Useful Wild Plants of the United States and Canada," by Charles Francis Saunders. (Robert McBride & Co., Union Square, New York, $3.00). P. D. Barnhart comments on this work as follows: "Mr. Saunders is a nature lover and a botanist; a writer of delightful verse, and this, his latest contribution to horticultural literature, is fascinating as a fairy tale.

It is technical, but the technicalities are divested of all their terrors to the layman, who has the impression on his mind that plant nomenclature is for the botanist only. In very truth Mr. Saunders has made this feature of his book so plain and easily understood that one is led to wonder at its simplicity. This volume should be on the bookshelf of every lover of plant life. Mr. Saunders is a Pennsylvanian by birth, and a Californian by adoption, and, like Ralph W. Sumner, has a charming vocabulary, and a most delightful way of telling other folks what he knows."

——BUY W. S. S.——

There is still a lot of room for improvement in a world where people trade Liberty Bonds for oil stocks.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

EASTERN MYSTERY PENETRATED

There are mysteries of the far and ancient East, that, now and then through the centuries, may be penetrated by the occidental mind. Some of them have been—and one of them is soy sauce. That substance, they say, has gone into all the meat sauces---all the good ones, at least—that the Western world has consumed through all the years. But it has been made only in the Far East—in Japan and China. Now, it has been made in the United States—by the Government of the United States, through its fermentation experts in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture.

The work has been going on only about a year, and it it said to take five years to make some qualities of soy sauce, but the specialists have turned out a sauce that has the beautifull golden brown color of the oriental output and that has a flavor much finer than the specialists themselves hoped for at the outset. The work will continue through other years, but in the meantime, negotiations are pending with manufacturers who will probably produce it on a commercial scale in the United States. The work was begun with the aid of a professor in the University of Tokio, and has been carried forward by workers in the Bureau of Chemistry who worked with him.

The first step is to make a mixture of soy beans, boiled until they are fairly soft, and wheat, roasted until it is a little more than brown, and then crushed. To this there is added a small quantity of a mold known as the yellow-green aspergillus. The mixture is allowed to ferment, under definite conditions of temperature and humidity, for at least two and a half days. Then it is put into a brine strong enough so that the ultimate product will contain from 16 to 18 per cent of salt. There it remains for from six weeks to five years, according to the quality of sauce desired. It is stirred every day, in order to give a measure of aeration. Finally, the finished sauce is pressed out.

The Japanese use this sauce in cooking meats, soups, rice, and other dishes. Its principal use in occidental countries has been for mixing with the other ingredients of meat sauces. Its manufacture in the United States will afford an additional means of utilizing the soy bean, which recently has taken its place as one of the important leguminous crops of this country.

Bring cut specimens from your gardens to the Floral Association meetings. If you have a bloom or a spray of blooms or even a leaf or twig of some tree or plant, or a fruit or vegetable which would be interesting for one reason or another, bring it to the meeting.

MACHINE IS IMPORTANT IN POISONING OF BOLL WEEVIL

Essentials for Good Work Told in New Bulletin

Interested Persons Invited to Correspond with Laborattory in Louisiana—Three Types of Machinery Now in Use

Control of the cotton boll weevil by poisoniing has been received so enthusiastically by farmers that, with present facilities for dusting-machinery production the demand cannot be met, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture under whose direction the poisoning system has been developed. Every effort should be made, they say, toward having as satisfactory as possible all machines that are put out.

Information in Bulletin

Many concerns that are considering manufacturing dusting machinery are not informed as to the requirements, and farmers are not so well informed as they should be on what constitutes a good dusting machine. To meet these two needs, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1098 is shortly to be published. It will give in detail the experiences of the department, extending through several years, with the various types of machinery. It will point out the particulars in which special care must be taken, both in manufacture and operation, and, generally speaking, will enable the farmer to detect the difficulties in advance of purchase and to protect himself from loss and possible failure of the poisoning operation. If there are questions not covered by the bulletin, interested persons are invited to correspond with the Delta Laboratory, Tallulah, La., where most of the experimental work has been done. The specialists in charge there will give the best advice possible to meet inddividual conditions.

Three Types In Use

There are three types of machinery now in use in cotton boll weevil poisoning. One is the hand-dust gun, another is a large machine mounted on a four-wheel truck and operated by an engine, and the third is an intermeddiate type on two wheels and operated by wheel traction. The hand gun, the specialists say, is not practicable except for very small areas or in conjunction with power machinery. The large machine has been found to be too complicated for the class of labor that must do most of the work. Being very heavy, breakage is frequent, moving from field to field is difficult and serious delays are hardly to be avoided. The wheel traction type of machine obviates many of the difficulties of bboth the other types and appears to be much the most promising machine for future use.

Patronize the Garden Advertisers.

THE HUMBLE GERANIUM

We are told that a prophet is not without honor save in his own country. This is true in a measure of the geranium, for while California is not exactly the land of its nativity, yet probably nowhere else does this flower thrive and withstand unfavorable conditions better than in California—especially in Southern California. And if properly selected varieties are used, a bit of taste displayed in arrangement of planting, and a modicum of care bestowed, there are few other flowers which will reward one so liberally. Claude W. Smith, in the "Rural World and Western Empire", makes an eloquent plea for the proper and wider use of this subject.

He lists, besides the commoner varieties such as Double and Single Grant, Jacquire, Commodore Nutt in reds, La Favorite in white, Charles Turner in pink ivy, and S. A. Nutt, a dark red, a considerable number of newer but tried varieties recommended for planting here.

We reprint the list entire:

Single—Marguerite de Layre, Claire Frenot, Granville, Palmea, Susanne Leeper, Paul Crampel, Count Zeppelin, Commodore Nutt, Grand Via.

Semidouble—White, Fleuve Blanc, Pink, Valda, Cyclop (pink and white eye), Amyot, Cyclop (red with white eye), American Beauty, Salmon, Flat, Scarlet, Helen Mitchell, Crimson Scarlet, Maryland, Dark Red, Edmund Blanc, Violet, Emil David.

Double—Mme. Buchner, Jean Oberle, Jean Eryan, Dryden, Mrs. Lawrence, Scarlet Bedder, S. A. Nutt, Miss A. Kendall, Jean Violet.

ASSOCIATION TO HOLD BULB MEETING

The meeting of the San Diego Floral Association at the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Blochman, 3260 First street, Tuesday evening, October 19th, is to be especially devoted to the subject of bulb planting. Suggestions will be given by experts on this subject, and it is also planned to have bulbs at this meeting for free distribution, so as to stimulate interest in the growing of this very useful class of subjects. Members and friends of the Association who have a surplus of bulbs are requested to bring whatever quantity they can spare to this meeting, which, by the way, will commence at 8 o'clock sharp.

Avocado seedling trees, 75 cents up. Plant now and do your own budding in the spring. Budded trees of any variety to order.—Wm. H. Sallmon, Chula Vista.

ODE FOR AN AGRICULTURAL CELEBRATION

Far back in the ages,
The plough with wreaths was crowned;
The hands of kings and sages
Entwined the chaplet round;
Till men of spoil disdained the toil
By which the world was nourished,
And dews of blood enriched the soil
Where green their laurels flourished.
—Now the world her fault repairs—
The guilt that stains her story;
And weeps her crimes amid the cares
That formed her earliest glory.

The proud throne shall crumble,
The diadem shall wane,
The tribes of earth shall humble
The pride of those who reign;
And War shall lay his pomp away;—
The fame that heroes cherish,
The glory earned in deadly fray
Shall fade, decay, and perish.
Honor waits, o'er all the earth,
Through endless generations,
The art that calls her harvest forth,
And feeds the expectant nations.

—BRYANT.

——BUY W. S. S.——

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Elite Printing Co. 945 7th St., San Diego

Floral Association Meetings

Afternoon meeting, November 4, at 2:30 o'clock with Mr. Percy Whitehead, 4474 Hortensia, and tour through neighboring gardens and lath houses.

Evening meeting, November 16, at 8 o'clock at home of Miss Martha Frost, 2456 Broadway. Subject, "Grandmothers' Gardens"—Annuals and Perennials.

Evening meeting, December 14, at 8 o'clock at home of Mr. M. Kew, 224 Park avenue. Subject, "Shrubs: Native, Fragrant and Low Growing Varieties."

BRING SPECIMENS TO MEETINGS

Members and friends of the Floral Association are urged to add to the interest of the meetings by bringing specimens of flowers or whatever in their opinion would prove of interest from their gardens. This is a standing request as such specimens are apropos at any meeting which the Association holds.

LOS ANGELES HOLDS DAHLIA SHOW

Recently the Dahlia club of Los Angeles held its first annual dahlia show in the banquet hall of the Hotel Alexandria. Valuable trophies, gold medals, etc., were awarded to the fortunate winners in the various classes.

Dahlias were sent from San Francisco to be exhibited at this show.

FLOWER SHOW AT OCEANSIDE

The fall flower show, held at Oceanside recently, under the auspices of the Oceanside Women's Club, was the culmination of a season of especial effort particularly along the lines of Dahlia culture. This was evidenced by the fact that one entrant alone exhibited over 100 varieties. Chrysanthemums, zinnias, asters, etc., were also exhibited, in less number, however. The show was well attended and thoroughly enjoyed.

ONLY HIMSELF TO BLAME

"The encouragement to thrift, to systematic saving are so great today," says the Latch String, "that any man who does not acquire the habit of laying aside a little money every week can only blame himself in later years if misfortune overtakes him.

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——BUY W. S. S.——

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